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ABSTRACT

Brief information is given on 11 April events celebrated by Puerto Ricans: April Fool's Day; Easter; Arbor Day; and the birthdays of Washington Irving (first American author to gain fame and recognition around the world), Thomas Jefferson (3rd United States President), Jose de Diego (a notable poet, journalist, orator, lawyer, legislator, and social reformer), Rosendo Matienzo Cintron (one of the best known politicians on the island of Puerto Rico), James Buchanan (15th United States President), Samuel F. B. Morse (inventor of the electric telegraph and the Morse code), Ulysses S. Grant (18th United States President), and James Monroe (5th United States President). Designed as a teacher resource, the booklet includes a list of 30 historical happenings in April and various suggested learning activities (e.g., crossword puzzle, word games, fill-in-the-blank activities, discussion questions, writing activities, matching activities, and problem solving activities using math). The booklet concludes with a black history calendar for April citing 17 historical events, discussions of the achievements in literature by blacks and black family history through the fashions of the forties and eighties, a list of five good tips on writing, a writer's vocabulary list, and sketches for making a paper doll and clothes. (NQA)

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What's Happening

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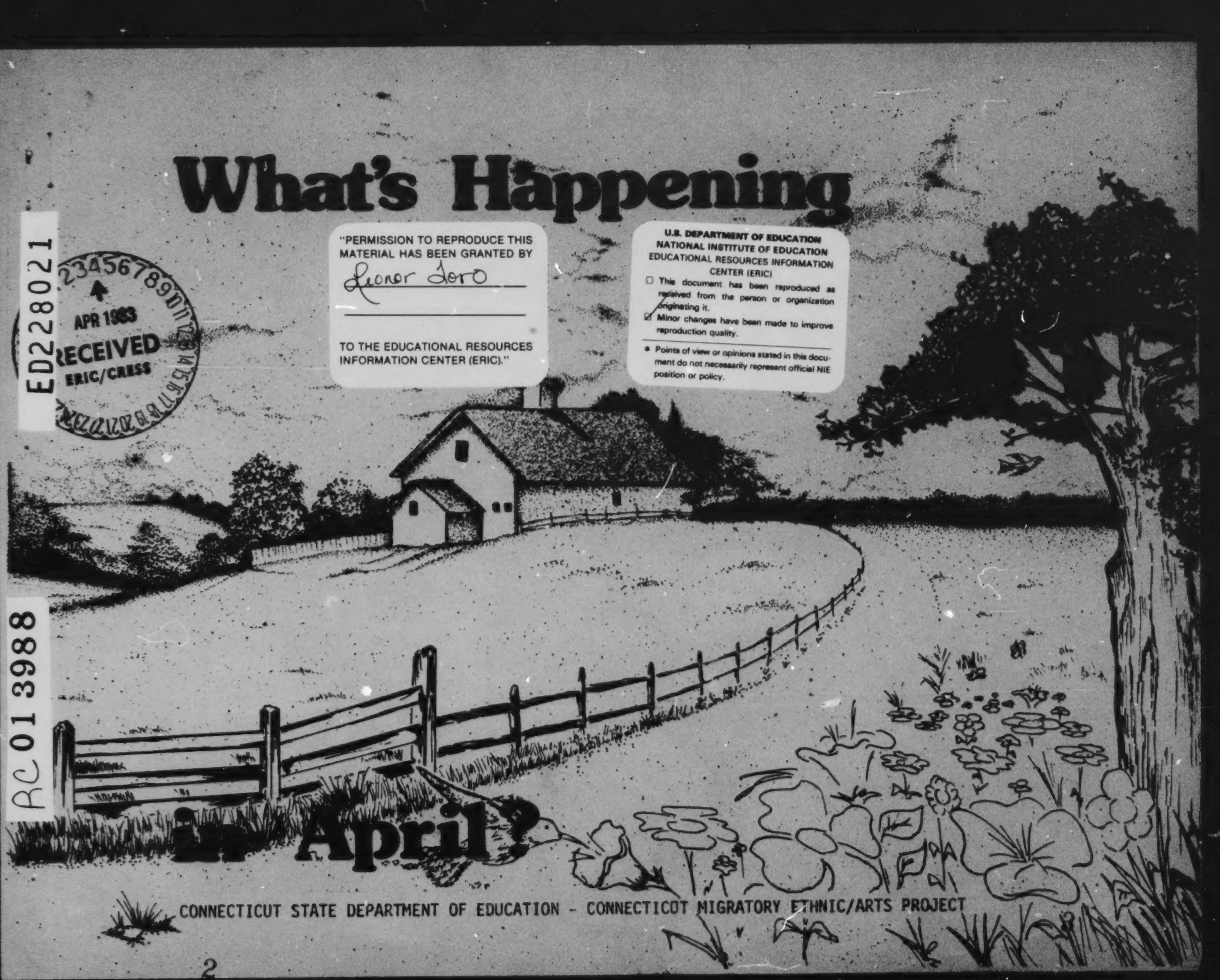

April

CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY ETHNIC/ARTS PROJECT

CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY CHILDREN'S PROGRAM
ETHNIC/ARTS COMPONENT

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN APRIL?

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What's Happening?" is designed as a resource for teachers' use only.

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What's Happening In April?-

1. April Fool's Day - traditional day of the year for practical jokes.
   First wartime draft went into effect, 1863.
2. Ponce de Leon landed in Florida, 1513.
3. Jesse James killed, 1882.
   Writer Washington Irving, born 1783.
4. Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., murdered in Memphis, Tennessee, 1968.
5. Black teacher and reformer, Booker T. Washington, born 1856.
9. Civil War ended - General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General U.S. Grant
   at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, 1865.
11. Jackie Robinson became first black to play in baseball's major leagues, 1947.
12. Civil War began when Confederate soldiers attacked Fort Sumter, 1861.
13. Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President of U.S., born 1743.
14. President Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth, 1865.
15. The luxury ship Titanic sank, 1912.
16. Inventor Wilbur Wright, born 1867.
    José de Diego, Puerto Rican patriot, lawyer, journalist, legislator, and social
    reformer, born 1866.
18. San Francisco earthquake and fire, 1906.
    Rosendo Matienzo Cintrón, born 1855.
19. Revolutionary War began, 1775.
23. James Buchanan, 15th President of U.S., born 1791.
26. Confederate Mmeorial Day (observed in some Southern states).
27. Inventor Samuel F.B. Morse, born 1791.
    Ulysses S. Grant, 18th President of U.S., born 1822.
28. James Monroe, 5th President of U.S., born 1758.
30. George Washington inaugurated as first President of U.S., 1789.
    U.S. purchased Louisiana Territory from France, 1803.

APRIL

"April showers bring May flowers."
An old and popular saying.

Everybody knows that April is the fourth month of the year. But nobody is absolutely sure about the meaning and origin of the word "April". Some authorities believe the month's name is derived from the Latin verb aperire, "to open", referring to the leaves and buds that begin to open in Spring.

Other experts believe April was named after the goddess, Aphrodite. (Aphrodite is the Greek name for Venus, the goddess of love.)

The birthstone for April is the Diamond, the hardest stone known. The flower of the month is the Sweet Pea (alternate flower: the Daisy).

It was on April 2, 1917, that President Woodrow Wilson, asking Congress to declare war on Germany said, "The world must be made safe for democracy."

On April 18, 1775, Paul Revere made his famous midnight ride warning American colonists that "the British are coming. The British are coming."

Sources: Instant Almanac of Events, Anniversaries, Observances, Quotations and Birthdays for Every Day of the Year
By Leonard & Thelma Spinrad
Parker Publishing Co., 1972

All About the Months
By Maymie R. Krythe
Harper & Row Publishers 1966

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April Creative Activity

Ask each student to write a short essay explaining what he or she thinks this old saying means: "April showers bring May flowers".

April Word Game

Answer True or False. If False, give the correct answer.

1. Paul Revere said, "the British are cunning."
2. Woodrow Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany on April 2, 1917.
3. The April birthstone is the ruby.
4. April's flower of the month is the Sweet Pea.
5. April was named after the god, Mars.
6. Some people believe the word April comes from the Latin verb aperire, to open.
7. April flowers bring May showers.
8. Aphrodite was the goddess of love.
9. Aphrodite is the Greek name for Venus.
10. April is the first month of the year.

ANSWERS: 1. False. Revere said, "The British are coming."
2. True
3. False. The diamond.
4. True.
5. False. Aphrodite
6. True
7. False. April showers bring May flowers.
8. True
9. True
10. False. The fourth month.

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April Fool's Day - April 1

April Fool's Day, the first day of April, is also known as "All Fools' Day." This is the traditional day for practical jokes. People send friends on fool's errands or trick them into doing or believing something foolish.

Many theories exist on the origins of this unique event. One of the more popular theories believes the custom of playing practical jokes on friends began in France in 1564. At this time, the reformed calendar was adopted. New Year's Day was changed from April 1 to the present January 1. People who resisted accepting this change became the victims of jokes or pranks.

Source: Encyclopedia Americana
Grolier, Inc., Danbury, CT 1982

April Fool's Creative Activity

Ask each student to create a practical joke. However, remind the children that their practical jokes should not be dangerous or harm anyone in any way.

April Fool's Word Game

Fill in the blanks.

April Fool's 1._____ is also known as 2._____. This is the traditional day for playing practical 3._____. Sending friends on 4._____ is one example. Making them believe something 5._____ or absurd is another way people play 6._____jokes. Some authorities believe April Fool's Day began in 7._____ in 1564. At this time, the reformed 8._____ was adopted. But some people resisted the 9._____ to a new calendar. These people often became the victims of jokes or 10._____.

ANSWERS: 1. Day 2. All Fools' Day 3. jokes 4. Fool's errands 5. foolish 6. practical 7. France 8. calendar 9. change 10. pranks

Washington Irving

(1783-1859)

Who doesn't remember with a warm smile the story of "Rip Van Winkle" or "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"? Who doesn't tremble with fear at the mere thought of the Headless Horseman?

For generations, American children have been enthralled by the imaginative stories of Washington Irving. Born April 3, 1783, in New York City, Irving soon became the first American author to gain fame and recognition around the world. To this day, many schools use his fanciful tales to teach the art of storytelling.

Irving spent his last years at his estate on the Hudson River near Sleepy Hollow. He died in 1859.

Source: The World Book Encyclopedia

Irving Creative Activity

Read both the story of "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" to your students. Then ask each student to write a short essay describing what he or she would do in the same predicament as Rip Van Winkle or Ichabod Crane.

Irving Word Game: Unscramble the words.

1.	lkiwne	6.	suhdon
2.	pir	7.	yotsr
3.	yelsep	8.	eelgnd
4.	wlohlo	9.	otauhr
5.	nrivig	10.	mrhosean

ANSWERS: 1. Winkle 6. Hudson
2. Rip 7. Story
3. Sleepy 8. Legend
4. Hollow 9. Author
5. Irving 10. Horseman

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Easter - April 3, 1983

Easter is the Christian holiday that celebrates Christ's Resurrection. The Easter celebration has its origins in Passover, the Jewish holiday that commemorates Israel's deliverance from Egyptian bondage.

Early Christians celebrated Easter at the same time as Passover. Only in the 2nd century was Easter moved to the Sunday following Passover.

In the 4th century, Good Friday was made a separate commemoration remembering Christ's death. From then on, Easter was devoted totally to the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Interestingly, many traditional customs associated with Easter, such as Easter eggs, may have heathen roots. Even the name, Easter, is believed to have possibly originated from a heathen festival honoring the Anglo-Saxon goddess Eostre.

Another explanation for the name, Easter, has recently been suggested. In the early church, people baptized during Easter wore white garments. The plural of the name for these white garments may have been misunderstood as the plural of the word dawn, which was translated as eostarun.

Today, most churches of the West celebrate Easter on the first Sunday following the full moon on or after March 21 (the vernal equinox). As a result, Easter can fall anywhere within a 35-day stretch between March 22 and April 25. However, in some Eastern churches, the date may be different.

In addition to the painting and hiding of Easter Eggs, many other happy customs have evolved around the Easter celebration. For example, the rabbit, an ancient spring fertility symbol, is often portrayed hiding eggs for young children to find. And, of course, there's the Easter Parade, where many women proudly walk down the street in their Easter bonnets.

Sources: Academic American Encyclopedia
Arete Publishing Company, Inc.
Princeton, New Jersey 1980

Encyclopedia Americana
Grolier, Inc.
Danbury, Connecticut 1982

Easter Creative Activity

Have each student bring to class 2-3 hard-boiled eggs. Supply the students with paints. Then let them have a good time coloring the eggs.

Easter Word Game

Match a word from column A with a word or phrase from Column B that is similar in meaning.

Column A	Column B
1. heathen	-the day marking the beginning of spring
2. commemorate	-occurring in or pertaining to the spring
3. vernal	-rescue from bondage
4. vernal equinox	-pagan
5. symbol	-to honor the memory of with a ceremony
6. goddess	-a female god
7. bondage	-the condition of a slave
8. deliverance	-a representation of

ANSWERS: 1. heathen/pagan
2. commemorate/to honor the memory of with a ceremony
3. vernal/occurring in or pertaining to the spring
4. vernal equinox/the day marking the beginning of spring
5. symbol/a representation of
6. goddess/a female god
7. bondage/the condition of a slave
8. deliverance/rescue from bondage

Thomas Jefferson

(1743-1826)

He was the 3rd President of the United States (1801-1809). In 1803, he purchased the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon. He always strived to run government in the best interest of the people- not the privileged few. For this reason, he was called the Man of the People. A great champion of political and spiritual freedom in America, he wrote the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom. He founded the Democratic party (then known as the Democratic-Republican) and was called the Father of the University of Virginia. Like the universal man of the Renaissance, Leonardo Da Vinci, he was a man of many talents, a skilled architect, naturalist, highly proficient linguist, inventor, and lover of books and knowledge. He was a wise and astute lawyer, and a brilliant writer, who had a gift for eloquent phrase. In fact, few other Americans of his period have been quoted as often. And last but not least, he wrote the original draft of one of this nation's most famous and important documents: The Declaration of Independence.

Now ask yourself: Where would America be without Thomas Jefferson?

As a member of the Continental Congress (1775-1776), Jefferson was selected to draft the Declaration of Independence. In it, in a concise and stirring paragraph, Jefferson explained the then current revolutionary philosophy. Those moving words have been admired ever since as the best explanation of American and universal liberties. He proclaimed the equality of all men, regardless of wealth, birth or status. He argued, forcefully, that government is the servant of the people - not the master. If Jefferson had written or done nothing else, the Declaration alone would still be enough to guarantee him eternal fame.

Jefferson was born on April 13, 1743. He died on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

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Jefferson wrote his own epitaph that was inscribed on his tombstone: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson. Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

Sources: Encyclopedia Americana
Grolier, Inc.
Danbury, Connecticut 1982

Collier's Encyclopedia
Macmillan Educational Corp., 1977

Jefferson Creative Activity

Discuss the meaning of the following excerpt from the Declaration of Independence:

"...We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness..."

Jefferson Word Game

Fill in the blanks. You can find the answers in the following word list:
University/architect/talents/Virginia/equal/naturalist/President/Independence
linguist/inventor

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of 1._____. In it he proclaimed that all men were created 2._____. Jefferson was a man of many 3._____. He was an 4._____, a 5._____, a 6._____, and 7._____. He's called the Father of the 8._____ of 9._____. He was also the 3rd 10._____ of the United States.

ANSWERS: 1. Independence 2. equal 3. talents 4. architect 5. linguist 6. naturalist 7. inventor 8. University 9. Virginia 10. President

José de Diego

(1866-1918)

José de Diego was born on April 16, 1866, in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico. He studied at the Polytechnic College in Logroño, Spain. While attending school, he was actively involved in politics and was sent to jail.

De Diego was a notable poet, journalist, orator, lawyer, legislator and social reformer. He passionately defended the cultural values we inherited from Spain.

His dream of Puerto Rico as an independent republic is the theme of some of his poems.

De Diego was invited to Spain for the 300th Anniversary Celebration in honor of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, most famous of all Spanish writers (author of Don Quixote). From the Spanish government, de Diego received the title of Caballero de la Raza (Knight of the People).

When he returned to Puerto Rico, he was a very sick man. The doctors gave him little hope of curing his disease. Still hoping for a cure, he went to New York City, but doctors there could not help him either. José de Diego died on July 16, 1918.

In one of his poems, he writes about his lyre. All the strings of the lyre are broken except one and that one he will treasure because it is:

"A long strong string
A string that is long and strong
For the tyrant's neck."

His dream of independence for Puerto Rico inspired him to write, "El Ultimo Actio" (Latin for Last Act); in it he writes how he will answer the call for independence.

Excerpt: Ultima Actio

Hang on my chest, after I die
my green emblem as a reliquary,
cover me with my shroud
the three color flag, as my shroud.

The day will come
and the chimera will rise
from the quiet grave to shout...

I shall seek among my bones for my reliquary
I shall rise using my flag that is my shroud
and from the highest pinnacle of the world
my flag will unfurl for all to see.

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Arbor Day - April 22 (Nebraska)

In almost every state of the United States, a special day is set aside for the planting of trees. Known as Arbor Day, the tradition of planting trees got its roots in Nebraska.

J. Sterling Morton, a newspaper publisher, wanted to enrich the soil and conserve the water in it. He knew that the planting of trees would go a long way towards achieving this goal.

In 1872, Morton succeeded in getting Nebraska to establish April 10th as Nebraska's first Arbor Day. Over a million trees were planted on that first day. After Morton's death, the state of Nebraska changed the date of Arbor Day to April 22, Morton's birthday.

Other states soon realized the usefulness of planting trees and began celebrating Arbor Day, too. In some states, the day has become a legal holiday. California celebrates Arbor Day on March 7 to honor the birthday of the great naturalist, Luther Burbank. Many Southern states celebrate Arbor Day anywhere from December to March. Most Northern states usually celebrate Arbor Day in April or May.

Arbor Day Creative Activity

Discuss the value of planting trees. Ask each student to write a short essay on the value and importance of trees in our world.

Arbor Day Word Game

How many words can you make using the word ARBOR? (At least 10 words)

ANSWERS: 1. bar 2. orb 3. rob 4. boar 5. oar 6. roar 7. bra 8. or 9. boa 10. a

Rosendo Matienzo Cintrón

(1855-1913)

Rosendo Matienzo Cintrón was born on April 22, 1855, in Luquillo, Puerto Rico. His family moved to Spain when he reached school age. He attended school in Barcelona, Spain, and graduated from Law school when he was twenty years old.

His parents were well-to-do and he had the opportunity to visit some famous European cities-(Paris, Rome, Florence, Berlin and London.) While in London, he learned English.

Rosendo returned to Puerto Rico and spent his time studying philosophy. Later he moved to Mayagüez and started his law practice and his involvement in politics.

Matienzo Cintrón was one of the best known politicians on the island. In his speeches, he defended the rights of the people. He was elected to the commission that worked on the Treaty of the Autonomy with Prime Minister Sagasta on January 12 1897, in Spain.

In 1898, when the United States occupied the island of Puerto Rico, he was appointed as Intermediary of the City of Ponce.

He helped create the Unionist Party in 1904 and nine months later, the party won the general elections. His fellow delegates elected him Speaker of the House.

Most of his legislative pieces were to create programs that benefited the people. He created the first agricultural cooperative on the island and sponsored the law that abolished capital punishment.

He started a campaign to create a constitution that decentralized the powers of the governor of the island who was appointed by the President of the United States.

Rosendo Matienzo Cintrón died on December 13, 1913. On the centenary of his birth, the government of Puerto Rico planted one hundred fruit trees as symbols of good shade and fruitfulness.

(prepared by Leonor Toro)

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James Buchanan

(1791-1868)

James Buchanan's term as 15th President of the United States (1857-1861) was marked by four tense and bitter years between the South and the North. Eventually, seven southern states, led by South Carolina, would secede from the Union. And soon after (when Abraham Lincoln took office as the next President), the Civil War would begin.

Buchanan's life seems to have been marked by several saddening experiences. Earlier in his life, Buchanan met a beautiful woman named Ann Coleman. Buchanan fell in love with her and they were soon engaged. But while Buchanan was away on business, rumors started spreading that he was with another woman and that he wanted Ann, only for her money. Though all the stories were later proved false, Ann broke her engagement. Heartbroken, she died soon after. Buchanan, stricken with grief, promised to never marry. To this day, he is the only President to never get married.

On March 4, 1857, Buchanan took office as President of the United States. Having no wife, his 27 year old niece, Harriet Lane, became his official White House hostess. She was a great success and entertained many famous figures including the Prince of Wales and the first Japanese representatives to the U.S.

But, again, all was not well. During Buchanan's term as President, John Brown attacked the U.S. Arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, with the hope of starting a revolt among America's slaves. Also during his administration, the Supreme Court decided the case of Dred Scott. Scott, a black slave, had lived part of his life in federal territories. He was later taken back to Missouri, a slave state, and sold as a slave. Certain concerned parties told Scott that having lived in a free territory made him a free man. So Scott sued for his freedom.

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The Dred Scott case, eventually, reached the Supreme Court of the United States. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court decided that Scott was still a slave and that Congress had no jurisdiction to exclude slavery from federal territories.

The Dred Scott Decision, as it became known, tremendously increased the tension between the North and the South. Ultimately, the decision proved to be a major factor leading to the Civil War.

On June 1, 1868, ever true to his sweetheart, Ann Coleman, James Buchanan died a bachelor.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia
The New Book of Knowledge
Grolier, Inc., 1982

Buchanan Word Game

Locate the words listed below in the word search puzzle. Words can be found horizontally, vertically, diagonally, or backwards.

1. Buchanan
2. Scott
3. Coleman
4. Lane
5. Supreme
6. Court
7. President
8. South
9. North
10. States
11. Civil
12. War
13. Union
14. United
15. Rumors
16. Grief
17. Hostess
18. White
19. House
20. Prince
21. Wales
22. Japanese
23. Niece
24. Office
25. Brown
26. Harpers
27. Ferry
28. Dred
29. Wife
30. Hope

H A R P E R S F E R R Y
W A X P R I N C E O B D
O E S E N A P A J U E R
N W O R B T T O C S M E
T O F F I C E H O N S D
G N T G U S A S L A N E
R O E W N N E S E T O M
I R S D A I I L M U L E
E T R N I R E O A W I R
F H O X Y S E C N W V P
W Z M N O T E X E S I U
I S U U I A T R U O C S
F S R H F T H O P E W I
E T W S S E T S O H G H
H O U S E S D E T I N U

Samuel F.B. Morse

(1791-1872)

Samuel F.B. Morse is remembered for inventing the electric telegraph and the Morse Code for sending telegrams. But, Morse was also an extremely talented artist. With his help, the National Academy of Design was founded. In 1826, Morse was honored as its first president.

Born on April 27, 1791, Morse, as a young child, showed a great talent for art. By the time he became a young man, he had won many art awards in Europe where he had been studying.

Morse only became interested in the telegraph in 1832 when he was over 40 years old. While traveling home from Europe on board a ship, Morse heard over a dinner conversation that electricity could be sent instantly over wire of any length. Almost instantly, Morse was inspired with the notion of an electric telegraph. The remainder of the voyage home, he drew rough sketches and wrote down ideas for his telegraph.

Morse first demonstrated the telegraph in 1837, after having worked on it for five years. But, it was not until 1843, that Congress appropriated $30,000 to test Morse's invention with a telegraph line between Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, Maryland.

Morse created a special code to use with his telegraph: the famous Morse Code. Finally, a huge success, Morse and his telegraph won fame and respect around the world. Morse died a wealthy man in 1872.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia

Chamber's Biographical Dictionary
St. Martin's Press, New York 1962

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Ulysses S. Grant

(1822-1885)

Like Andrew Jackson before him, Ulysses S. Grant's military triumphs, (during the Civil War), made him a national hero. And, like Jackson, his popularity among the people enabled him to easily win the next election for President of the United States.

Grant took office as our nation's 18th President on March 4, 1869. He served for two terms (1869-1877). Some authorities say Grant was one of the worst Presidents our nation ever had. It seems he may have lacked certain statesmanlike abilities that are so necessary for guiding a nation, especially through such trying times as the Reconstruction Period that followed the Civil War. For example, people he entrusted with various responsibilities, took advantage of his trust, for corrupt and personal gain.

However, Grant's achievements and ability as a military leader remain uncontested. His determination, his fearlessness and his resourcefulness in battle, have guaranteed him a place in history as one of our nation's great generals.

Grant's reputation as an agressive and extremely competent military leader was already well-established when he finally confronted the Confederate forces led by the brilliant General Robert E. Lee. With superior armament and manpower, Grant was able to wear down the Confederates, forcing Lee no choice but to surrender. The Confederate's surrender at the Appomattox Court House in Virginia on April 9, 1865, marked the end of the Civil War. In addition to being a great military leader, Grant proved to be a great and generous man. Magnanimous in victory, Grant allowed the defeated Confederates to keep their horses "for the spring plowing".

Grant was born on April 27, 1822 and died on July 23, 1885.

Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia The Hammond Almanac 1983

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Grant Creative Activity

Discuss with students why many abilities needed to make a great military leader (such as determination, fearlessness, and agressiveness) don't always guarantee that the same individual will make a great political leader (where compromise, as well as shrewd and wise statesmanship, may be more valuable qualities).

Grant Creative Activity - Part 2

Ask each student to make two lists. In one list, let each student write down as many qualities that he or she thinks make for a great military leader, for example: determination and agressiveness. In the other list, ask the students to write down as many qualities as they can think of that a great political leader should possess. Then compare the lists and discuss.

Grant Word Game

Find the words that are spelled incorrectly and spell them correctly.

1. Ulyses
2. genaral
3. Confedirates
4. national
5. armamint
6. military
7. populerity
8. competint
9. president
10. tryumph

ANSWERS: 1. Ulysses 2. general 3. Confederates 4. CORRECT 5. armament 6. CORRECT 7. popularity 8. competent 9. CORRECT 10. triumph

James Monroe

(1758-1831)

James Monroe, the 5th President of the United States (1817-1825), is best known for the Monroe Doctrine. In it, Monroe stated that all independent Latin American nations of the Western Hemisphere were safe and secure from European interference and colonialism. The Americas were "not to be considered as subject for future colonization by any European powers."

Monroe and many other Americans watched, with sympathy, the revolution that was sweeping the Latin American states. Monroe wanted the world to recognize the independence of these new Latin American states. Congress concurred. And, in December, 1823, Monroe delivered to Congress his message that contained the now famous Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine, and his proven abilities as a leader, made James Monroe one of the more popular Presidents the United States has ever had.

Born on April 28, 1758, Monroe was tutored at home until he reached the age of twelve. He was later educated at the respected William and Mary College. Eventually, he went on to hold almost every conceivable public office. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly, the Continental Congress, and the U.S. Senate. He was Virginia's Governor and, at different times, minister to Spain, France, and Great Britain. He even served as Secretary of State and Secretary of War. Indeed, few men have ever brought as much experience to the Presidency as Monroe did.

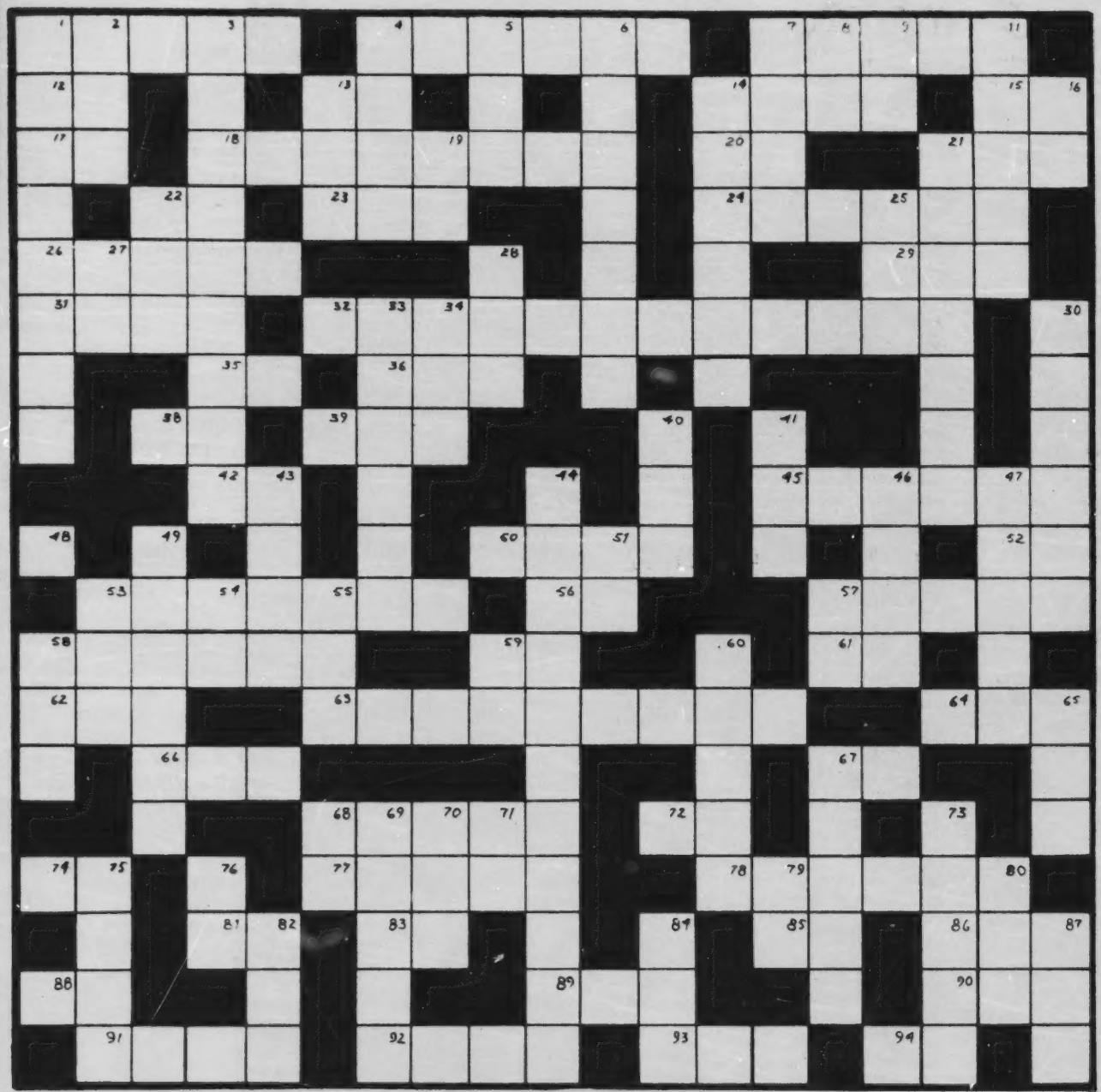
Sources: The World Book Encyclopedia The Hammond Almanac 1983

Monroe Creative Activity

Discuss the Monroe Doctrine and the importance to a nation of having a foreign policy. Ask the students what they think of the Monroe Doctrine. Did they think it was a good policy?

Pages 1-18
were prepared by:
Ron Weissman, Curriculum Specialist

APRIL CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

1. Fourth month of the year
4. Celebrations on Easter include this
7. A type of code
12. Railroad (abrev.)
13. Another word for father
14. A type of weather in April
15. - - and behold
17. President Wilson said, "The world must - - made safe for democracy"
18. Jefferson is called the father of what university
20. Used instead of "a" before a word starting with a vowel
21. A type of evergreen tree
22. Jack's giant says, "- -, Fi, Fo, Fum"
23. Opposite of no
24. What women wear on Easter
26. The shape of the "dot" in Morse Code
29. Last month was celebrated the - - - of March (singular)
31. Opposite of "do"
32. A Washington Irving story
35. What - -?
36. Short for representative
38. A green light means
39. Girl's first name
42. North Carolina (abrev.)
45. This projectile killed President Lincoln
48. Samuel Morse's first middle initial
50. President Buchanan's niece
52. Prefix meaning "again"
53. Passover celebrates Israel's deliverance from what
56. Preposition
57. A type of radar
58. Celebrated on April 3rd this year
59. Either - -
61. Preposition meaning into
62. Picnic pests
63. Part of the U.S., but not a state
64. This was thrown overboard in Boston
66. Beverage made from molasses
67. Jefferson said"...We hold these truths to - - self-evident,..."
68. Monroe served as minister to - - - - - Britain
72. To be atop
74. Martin Luther King's title (abrev.)
77. Lines that carried Morse Code messages
78. Jefferson's first name
81. Each (abrev.)
83. Video Recorder (abrev.)
85. Neuter pronoun
86. Famous Southern general
88. Jefferson said, "...We hold these truths - - be self-evident,..."
89. - - - Fools' Day
90. What you use to hear Morse Code
91. Jefferson said, - - - -all men are created equal,..."
92. A red gem - not April's birthstone
93. 2nd person pronoun
94. General Grant's first two initials

DOWN:

1. Holiday where you plant a tree
2. Prefix meaning "before"
3. What Morse's telegraph machine was
4. Sheet in a book
5. What you do in the Boston Marathon
6. Birthstone for April
7. Spanish for "hand"

8. First two letters of the sound a pig makes
9. Registered Nurse (abrev.)
11. High status
13. To attempt to loosen
14. Animal that is the symbol of Easter
16. "Give me liberty, - - give me death..."
19. Form of the verb "to be"
21. Pertaining to the U.S. government
22. What you have on April Fool's Day
25. Another word for nothing
27. The last two letters of an Eskimo's house
28. Most Valuable Player(abrev.)
30. Civil War began with an attack on this fort
33. Author of The Legend of Sleepy Hollow
34. April's flower is the Sweet - - -
40. - - - Legend of Sleepy Hollow
41. President Lincoln's nickname
43. Samuel Morse idea
44. April 19 celebration
46. Ponce de - - - -
47. To wipe away
49. Anglo-Saxon goddess
51. Negative
53. To kick out; exile
54. Last two letters for the abrev. of dynamite
55. Samuel Morse's early talent
57. Spanish for "yes"
58. To chew and swallow
59. Orange (abrev.)
60. Famous Civil War general
65. Another name for April Fool's Day
67. Lincoln's assassin
68. George Washington's initials
69. Washington Irving made his home on the Hudson
70. To make a mistake

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71. American Express (abrev.)
73. Another word for stories
75. The origin; beginning
76. José - - Diego
79. A greeting
80. What Samuel Morse crossed to get to the U.S.
82. An - - - of Congress; a deed
84. Wright brothers famous invention did this
87. Equal Rights Amendment (abrev.)

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Answers To Crossword Puzzle:

ACROSS:

1. April
4. Parade
7. Morse
12. RR
13. Pa
14. Rain
15. Lo
17. Be
18. Virginia
20. An
21. Fir
22. Fe
23. Yes
24. Bonnet
26. Round
29. Ide
31. Don't
32. Rip Van Winkle
35. If
36. Rep
38. Go
39. Eva
42. NC
45. Bullet
48. F
50. Lane
52. Re.
53. Bondage
56. To
57. Sonar
58. Easter
59. Or
61. In
62. Ant
63. Territory
64. Tea
66. Rum
67. Be
68. Great
72. On
74. Dr.
77. Wires
78. Thomas
81. AA
83. VR
85. It
86. Lee
88. To
89. All
90. Ear
91. That
92. Ruby
93. You
94. Us

DOWN:

1. Arbor Day
2. Pre
3. Invention
4. Page
5. Run
6. Diamond
7. Mano
8. Oi
9. RN
11. Elite
13. Pry
14. Rabbit
16. Or
19. Is
21. Federal
22. Fun
25. Nil
27. Oo
28. MVP
30. Sumter
33. Irving
34. Pea
40. The
41. Abe
43. Code
44. Patriots Day
46. Leon
47. Erase
49. Eostre
51. No
53. Ban
54. NT
55. Art
57. Si
58. Eat
59. Or
60. Grant
65. All
67. Booth
68. GW
69. River
70. Err
71. AE
73. Tales
75. Root
76. De
79. Hi
80. Sea
82. Act
84. Fly
87. ERA

(Crossword Puzzle Prepared by: John Tower)

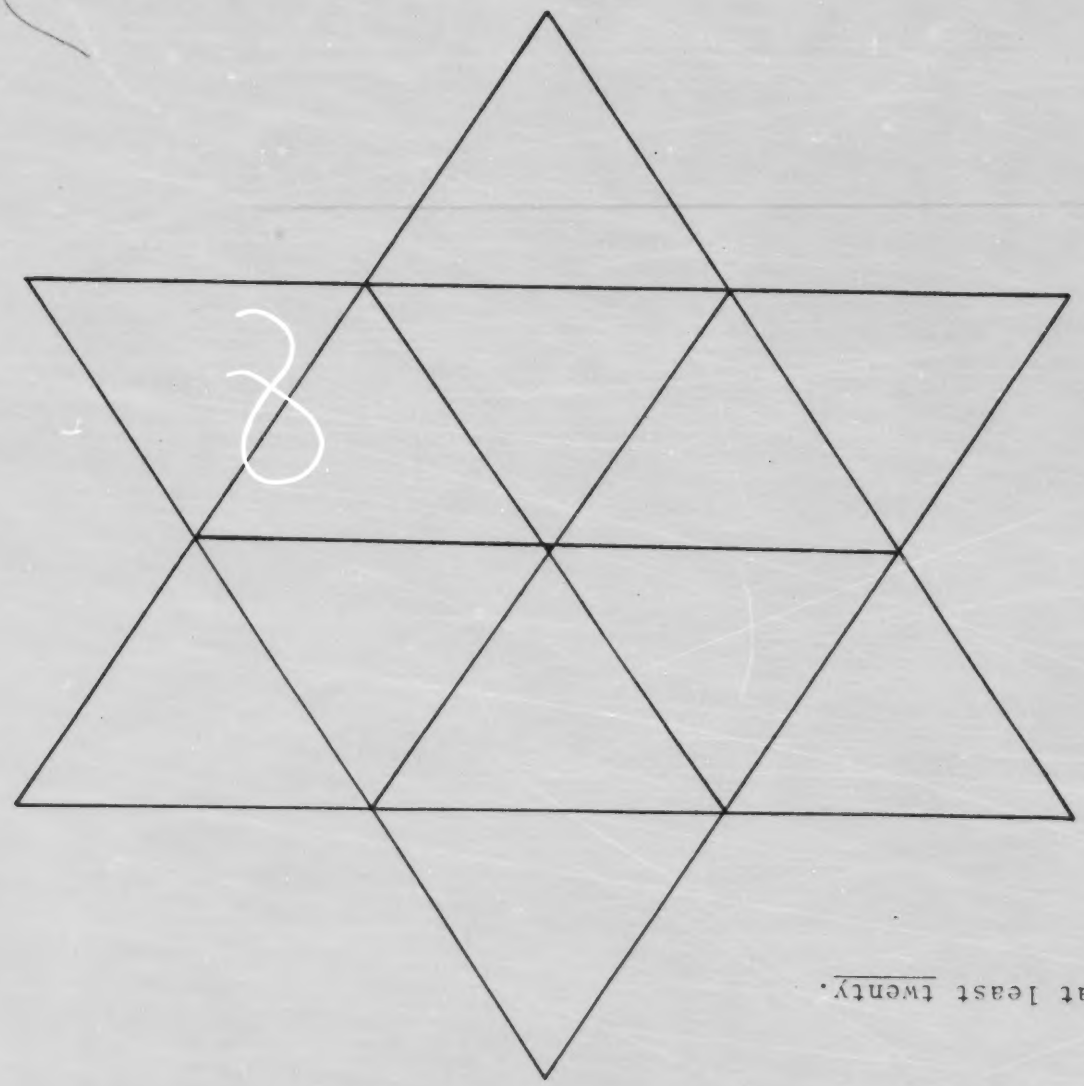
TO THE TEACHER

Learning problem solving strategies is, presumably, the most important skill a student will attain in his/her math education. The best way to learn these skills is by involving the student in a variety of problem solving experiences. It is important that students develop confidence in their ability to solve problems. Getting students to the point where they want to solve problems is a very significant step. The teacher can motivate students by giving them activities of a high interest nature. This will increase the student's desire to solve problems.

This booklet consists of a variety of problem solving activities that should stimulate students.

HOW MANY TRIANGLES?

Directions: Find out how many triangles are in this figure.



53

ANSWER: at least twenty.

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JUST THINK ABOUT IT

Directions: Interpret each of the following. (Just so you get the idea, the answer to the first one is "sandbox".)

1. Sand

2. man
board

3. stand
I

4. /r/e/a/d/i/n/g/

5. t
o
w
n

6. He's/Himself

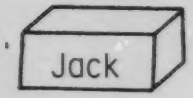
7. Zero
M.D.
P.H.D.

8. cycle
cycle
cycle

9. b
l
o
u
s
e

10. death life

11. Ground
feet feet
feet feet
feet feet

12. 

ANSWERS: 1. sandbox 2. man overboard 3. I understand 4. reading between the lines
5. downtown 6. he's beside himself 7. 2 degrees below zero 8. tricycle
9. see-through blouse 10. life after death 11. 6 feet underground 12. jack-in-the-box

HOW MUCH ARE YOU WORTH?

Directions: Each letter of the alphabet is worth a certain money amount as shown below.

1. Find out how much your first name is worth.
2. Find out how much your last name is worth.
3. Which is worth more, your name or your friend's name?
4. How much is your teacher's name worth?

A=2¢	H=4¢	O=7¢	V=10¢
B=4¢	I=3¢	P=10¢	W=3¢
C=1¢	J=6¢	Q=9¢	X=2¢
D=5¢	K=9¢	R=5¢	Y=6¢
E=3¢	L=1¢	S=8¢	Z=5¢
F=8¢	M=5¢	T=3¢	
G=7¢	N=2¢	U=4¢	

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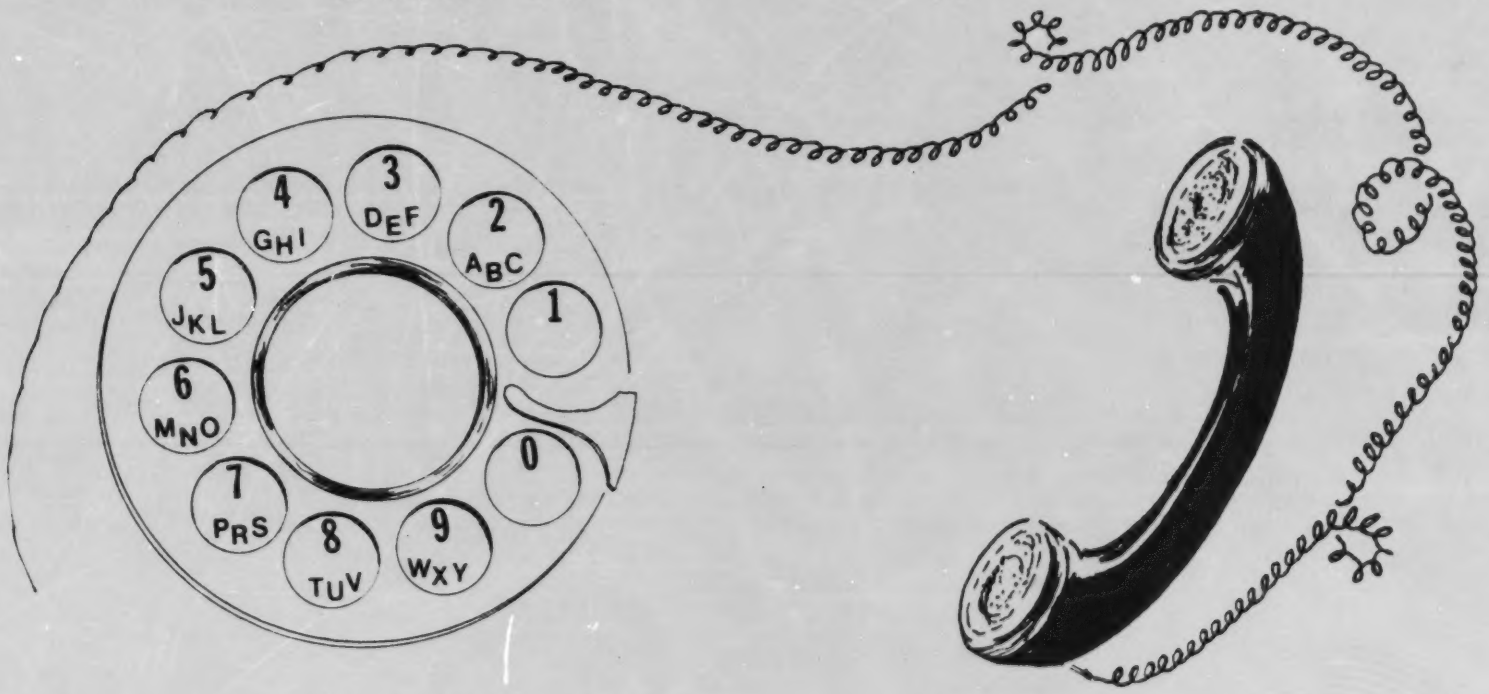
DIAL A WORD

Directions: Using the telephone, find the value of each word below.
(Example: Game = 4 + 1 + 6 + 3 = 14)



1. Peace = _____
2. United States = _____
3. Puerto Rico = _____
4. March = _____
5. American = _____
6. Success = _____
7. Culture = _____
8. School = _____
9. Freedom = _____
10. Spanish = _____

ANSWERS: 1. 17 2. 67 3. 58 4. 21 5. 32 6. 56 7. 41 8. 30 9. 51 10. 37

CAN YOU FIND THE ERRORS

Directions: Each of the problems below contains one or more errors. Find these errors and correct them.

1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 436 \\ 1{,}730 \\ 45 \\ +\ 374 \\ \hline 2{,}575 \end{array}$$

2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 25{,}603 \\ +\ 2{,}928 \\ \hline 27{,}531 \end{array}$$

3)
$$\begin{array}{r} 602 \\ 3975 \\ 1000 \\ +\ 38 \\ \hline 4615 \end{array}$$

4)
$$\begin{array}{r} 873 \\ -\ 425 \\ \hline 452 \end{array}$$

5)
$$\begin{array}{r} 3004 \\ -1793 \\ \hline 2791 \end{array}$$

6)
$$\begin{array}{r} 49{,}263 \\ -23{,}411 \\ \hline 26{,}852 \end{array}$$

7)
$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline 204 \\ 68 \\ \hline 272 \end{array}$$

8)
$$\begin{array}{r} 106 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 580 \end{array}$$

9)
$$\begin{array}{r} 475\ R12 \\ 24\overline{)\,11352} \\ 96 \\ \hline 175 \\ 168 \\ \hline 132 \\ 120 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$$

Pages 23-28
were prepared by:
Leroy Dupee, Math Director
Bridgeport, Connecticut

ANSWERS: 1. 2585 2. 28531 3. 5616 4. 448 5. 1211 6. 25852 7. 884
8. 530 9. 475

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BLACK HISTORY CALENDAR FOR APRIL

					1 Scott Joplin, ragtime pianist died in 1917. Hampton Institute in Va. opened 1868.	2
3	4 Dr. Martin Luther King,Jr. assassinated in Memphis, Tenn. 1968.	5 Booker T. Washington born 1856. Robert Smalls, Civil War hero born, 1839.	6 Matthew Henson was first to reach North Pole, 1909.	7 Billie Holiday singer, born 1915. William Trotter, newspaper man, born, 1873.	8 Hank Aaron sets home run record 1974.	9 Paul Robeson, singer and actor, born, 1898.
10 Jackie Robinson plays his first major league baseball game, 1947.	11 Spelman College in Atlanta first college for Black women founded 1881.	12	13	14 Sidney Poitier became first black actor to win Academy Award, 1964.	15	16 Slavery abolished in Washington, D.C., 1862.
17	18 Alex Haley, author, won Pulitzer Prize for "Roots", 1977.	19	20 Harriet Tubman starts the Underground Railroad, 1853.	21	22	23 Granville Woods automatic brake inventor, born, 1856.
24 United College fund established 1944.	25 Singer Ella Fitzgerald, born 1918.	26	27	28	29 Duke Ellington band leader, born, 1899.	30

Recognition and Achievements in Literature

Today's book list contains many volumes written by Blacks and even more written about them. The growing trends in literature reflect the increasing recognition of Blacks throughout American society. Books tell the many problems which continue to frustrate Blacks, as well as success stories which increase as the doors of opportunities widen. This increase in literature about Blacks has allowed many more Americans to get an accurate story about their past, their struggles of the present and their determination for a brighter future.

Most of the literature for young people, until recently, has been biographical, and the majority of such books have been written by non-Black authors. The slow recognition of Black authors by the American public, caused them to avoid writing as a way of making a living. Now, in many more storybooks for younger children, Blacks have been included and in texts for older children as well.

Among the Black writers who have contributed greatly to literature for young people are: Gwendolyn Brooks, a poet; Langston Hughes, author of several books, poems, histories, novels and plays; Ann Bontemps, anthologist; and Ann Petry, author of several books.

The greatest number of books by Black authors has been in the field of nonfiction It is here, too, that the greatest impact has been made, for they are books written by adults addressing themselves to other adults. Novelists who expressed themselves very well in this way are: James Baldwin, John Killens, Ralph Ellison and Richard Wright.

Today, there are more and more magazines that carry articles on Black life. Ebony Magazine is one of the most popular magazines which prints articles on all phases of Black life. Since its beginning, in 1945, subscriptions have increased tremendously,

giving Black readers a feeling of pride and white readers an awareness of progress.

Some other magazines and publications are: Jet, Ebony Junior, Tan, Essence, Black Enterprize and The National Leader.

A great debt is owed to many Black writers for their contributions to the literary field. Some have been mentioned above and others are sampled here in the following literature quizes. Take the quizes and learn more about them.

LITERATURE QUIZ (from QUIZBOOK ON BLACK AMERICA by Clarence Blake and Donald Martin)

Read the possible answers and pick the correct ones based on the descriptions that follow.

1. a. Lowell Perry
   b. Wilbur Williams
   c. Alexis Haley
   d. Thaddeus Garrett

   He is an internationally known writer and master story teller. He is the co-author of *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* and recently traced his ancestry back to Africa and has documented it in a book.

2. a. John Hope Williams
   b. John Hope Franklin
   c. John Hope Watson
   d. John Hope Freeman

   Born in 1915, he is a historian, educator, Harvard Ph.D., former head of the History Department at Brooklyn College and now a professor of history at the University of Chicago. Among his works are: *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of American Negroes, Reconstruction After the Civil War* and *The Militant South.*

3. a. James Baldwin
   b. Frank Yerby
   c. Ralph Ellison
   d. Willard Stevens

   He is the author of *Invisible Man,* which was voted the most distinguished novel of the previous twenty years in a 1965 poll conducted by the New York *Herald Tribune's Book Week.* It won the National Book Award in 1952, the year it was published.

4. a. Elias J. McFadden
   b. Leone Bennett, Jr.
   c. Countee Cullen
   d. Paul Laurence Dunbar

   He (1872-1906) was the first nationally known black poet in the U.S. He was noted for his dialect verse. He died at age 34, beset by tuberculosis, domestic problems and debt.

5. a. Norman B. Davis
   b. Arnold J. McKelvin
   c. W.E.B. DuBois
   d. Dwight E. Davis

He (1868-1963) was a black American writer, born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, educated at Fisk, Harvard and Berlin universities. In 1903, he published *The Souls of Black Folk*, crystallizing his opposition to Booker T. Washington's program of social and political subordination.

6. a. Les Cenelles
   b. Arna W. Bontemps
   c. Ralph Ellison
   d. Willie Swinson

He was born in 1902, and is an outstanding writer of novels, plays, histories and a compiler of works on blacks. He was a librarian at Fisk University. Among his works are *Story of the Negro, Golden Slippers: An Anthology of Negro Poetry* and *American Heritage.*

7. a. Leone Bennett, Jr.
   b. George H. Petty
   c. Claude McPatter
   d. Sidney Barthwell

Born in 1928, he is a prolific writer, historian, lecturer and senior editor of *Ebony*. Among his works are: *Before the Mayflower: A History of the Negro in America* and *The Shaping of Black America.*

8. a. Imamu Amiri Baraka
   b. Richard Wright
   c. Howard Cameron
   d. Leroy Miles

He is still referred to by some as LeRoi Jones. He is a violent critic of American life and is most insistent in his demands for a separate black culture and aesthetic. He has produced collections of poetry and several plays, including *Dutchman*, which won the Obie Award as best off-Broadway play of 1964.

9. a. Sterling Brown
   b. Sterling Moore
   c. Sterling Tucker
   d. Sterling Coates

He was born in Washington, D.C., in 1901. His first volume of poetry, *Southern Road*, was published in 1932. He is a Harvard University graduate, a prolific author and a retired professor of English at Howard University. He is considered to be one of the finest poets and critics among black American authors.

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10. a. Les Cenelles
    b. The Chariot
    c. Fire and Thunder
    d. Bye and Bye

    It is the name of the first anthology of black verse in America. It was published in 1845 and contained eighty-two poems by seventeen black poets.

11. a. 1881
    b. 1876
    c. 1853
    d. 1823

    In what year did the first novel written by a black man appear in the U.S.?

12. a. in 1863 by W.E.B. DuBois
    b. in 1841 by James Pennington
    c. in 1875 by Daniel Alexander
    d. in 1870 by Robert M. Blake

    In what year was the first history of the black American written in the U.S.?

13. a. 1865
    b. 1880
    c. 1841
    d. 1870

    In what year did the first black history textbook appear in the U.S?

14. a. "We Shall Overcome"
    b. "Lift Every Voice and Sing"
    c. "Swing Low Sweet Chariot"
    d. "Go Down Moses"

    What is the title of the "Negro National Anthem"?

15. a. They were all writers and critics during the Negro Renaissance that began in Harlem in 1922.
    b. They were all editors of *Crisis* magazine, the official journal of the NAACP, at one time or another.
    c. They were all members of the original founding group of the NAACP.
    d. They were all elected to the black writer's Hall of Fame.

    What do the following blacks have in common? Jean Toomer, Walter White, Wallace Thurman, Jesse Fauset, Rudolph Fisher, Nella Larsen, Alain Locke, Charles S. Johnson and William Stanley Braithwaite.

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16. a. United States
    b. Africa
    c. Jamaica
    d. Barbados

    Where was Phillis Wheatley, the famous black poetess, born?

17. a. They are (or were) all leading artists.
    b. They are (or were) all leading writers.
    c. They are (or were) leading musicians.
    d. They are (or were) leading undertakers.

    What do the following blacks have in common? Hale Woodruff, Elizabeth Prophet, Selma Burke, Sargent Johnson, Richmond Barthe, Jacob Lawrence, Charles Alston, Ernest Crichlow, Romare Bearden and E. Simms Campbell.

18. a. James Baldwin
    b. Malachi Greene
    c. Arna Bontemps
    d. Eldridge Cleaver

    Who is the author of the following books? *The Fire Next Time, Another Country* and *Tell Me How Long The Train's Been Gone.*

19. a. Claude Brown
    b. Arna Bontemps
    c. Sterling Brown
    d. Arthur P. Davis

    He was one of the most productive writers of the twentieth century. He was born in Alexandria, Louisiana, in 1902. Among his numerous works are: *We Have Tomorrow, Sad-Faced Boy, Any Place But Here* and *Great Slave Narratives.*

20. a. John O. Killens
    b. Hugh J. Scott
    c. Thornell F. Page
    d. Russell L. Adams

    He is considered by many critics to be one of the most articulate novelists today. His first novel was *Youngblood* (1954). Among his other publications are: *And Then We Heard The Thunder, Odds Against Tomorrow* (screenplay) and *Blackman's Burden.*

ANSWERS: 1. Alexis Haley 2. John Hope Franklin 3. Ralph Ellison 4. Paul Laurence Dunbar 5. W.E.B. DuBois 6. Arna W. Bontemps 7. Leone Bennett, Jr. 8. Imamu Amiri Baraka 9. Sterling Brown 10. Les Cenelles 11.1853 12. 1841 by James Pennington 13. 1841 Renaissance that began in Harlem in 1922 16. Africa 17. They are all leading artists 14. "Lift Every Voice and Sing" 15. They were all writers and critics during the Negro 18. James Baldwin 19. Arna Bontemps 20. John O. Killens

Black Newspaper Mystery:

Many Blacks have founded newspapers in the past. Some of these newspapers still exist today. Using the code below, can you discover the names of these newspapers?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

1. 20 8 5 14 5 7 18 15 23 15 18 12 4

   Founded by Marcus Garvey.

2. 20 8 5 3 15 12 15 18 5 4 13 1 14 19

   10 15 21 18 14 1 12

   Began publications in New York in 1851.

3. 20 8 5 14 15 18 20 8 19 20 1 18

   Started by Fredrick Douglass in 1847.

4. 20 8 5 14 1 20 9 15 14 1 12 23 1 20 3 8 13 1 14

   Published by William G. Allen, 1842-1847.

5. 6 18 5 5 4 15 13 19 10 15 21 18 14 1 12

   Started by John Brown Russwurm and Samuel Cornish in 1827.

6. 20 8 5 13 9 18 18 15 18 15 6 20 8 5

20 9 13 5 19

Started in San Francisco in 1855.

---

7. 20 8 5 3 8 9 3 1 7 15 4 5 6 5 14 4 5 18

Started by Robert Sengstacke Abbott; first Black city newspaper.

BLACK NEWSPAPER MYSTERY ANSWERS: 1. The Negro World 2. The Colored Man's Journal 3. The North Star 4. The National Watchman 5. Freedom's Journal 6. The Mirror of the Times 7. The Chicago Defender

Additional Black Publications: New York Amsterdam News, Jet, Ebony and The Afro American

Writer's Vocabulary List:

Script:	paper on which the actor's lines are written.
Non-fiction:	writing about facts.
Fiction:	a story which is made up by the author.
Professional:	working at something to earn a living.
Inspired:	to feel like creating something.
Draft:	a rough outline or plan.
Manuscript:	a book written by hand or typed before being printed.

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SOME GOOD TIPS ON WRITING:

1. Use the poem "Write What's In the Heart" to be your starting guide.
2. Write every day.
3. Write short stories, poems, riddles or jokes.
4. Copy your writings and send them to different magazines.
5. Save the stories you write. You never know when you might get them published.

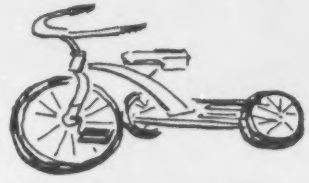
WRITE WHAT'S IN THE HEART

Of trees or cities, moons or seas
Write what's in the heart;
Of love or friends or sunsets or bees,
Write what's in the heart.

No matter how the lines do fall,
No matter when you start
The foremost thing is simply this
Write it from the heart.

Then write for all to read and hear
Write with creative art
No matter how the lines might fall
Just write what's in the heart.

by Mildred Johnson



Pages 29-37
were prepared by:
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Bridgeport Board of Education

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Family History Through Fashion: The Forties and the Eighties

Have you ever noticed that many of the so-called new styles of dress are actually throwbacks to an earlier period - the Forties? If you examine old family albums containing pictures of your parents, grandparents, or other relatives, you will discover that much of their clothing you might call old-fashioned, has been updated to become the fashion rage of the Eighties.

Baggy pants "baggies" that are pleated at the waist, full in the inseam, and tapered at the cuff, were a regular part of the well-dressed man during the Truman years of World War II. An exaggerated version of this trouser was the bottom part of the "zoot suit" which was quite popular during the 1930's. Zoot pants were usually worn with a bright gold watch or key chain attached at the waist. Wearers would rakishly twirl the chain as they danced the "Lindy", the "Bunny Hop" and the "Jitterbug" at the marathon dances. Suits for more serious gentlemen were fashioned after a classic European-cut suit which featured a double-breasted jacket with high pecked lapels pointing to padded shoulders. Under the jacket was worn an obligatory matching vest.

Fabrics of the Forties were not as varied as those of today. Wool, tweed, flannel, and gabardine were most widely used. Today, with the invention of synthetic polyesters, wool blends, and perma-press fabrics, men's suits are lighter in weight, easier to clean and more comfortable to wear.

Another comeback in men's fashion is in hats. The felt fedora, with its broad, high crown, grosgrain ribbon trim, and turned down brim, regained its popularity when it was worn by Harrison Ford in the movie, "Raiders of the Lost Ark", which, incidentally, took place during the Forties. Well-dressed men were rarely seen without a hat; it was part of the complete look. Although men in the eighties do not wear hats as often, the felt fedora is a definite feature in today's fashion scene.

81

82

Silk ties and sheer striped hose have never actually gone out of style; they remain ever more popular today as dashing accessories to a well-organized, well-bred look of distinction.

Change in styles for women has always been more fluid and diverse; but the forties look is easily discernable. The woman in the illustration sports a pin-striped, single breasted suit with padded shoulders; the jacket, obviously a feminized version of the man's, tapers at the waist. Even the matching skirt has pleats, as would a man's pants. The pocketbook she carries doubles as a brief case for a new breed of women who were then being tapped into the industrial world because of the shortage of manpower in a war economy.

Fur pieces (such as the one in the illustration) were quite common during this period but are rarely seen today, except in fasion shows that highlight a bit of nostalgia. Hats for women in the Eighties have not completely resurfaced as they seem to have done for men. The model in the drawing wears an elegant straw cone encircled by an upturned brim. The crown and brim are draped with a chiffon ribbon which serves as a veil and scarf. This hat is similar to a Florence Reichman series, dated about 1943.

An accessory that women of today may better appreciate is seamless sheer nylon stockings. Few would want to emulate the thick, wrinkled hosiery of the Forties that, unflatteringly, accentuated the knees and the ankles.

For You To Think About

The return to the Forties in fashion may be just a coincidence, but some sociologists believe that there is some significance in this trend. Fashion is not mere caprice, but may reflect social, political and economic factors. What similarities can you see in these factors for the Forties and the Eighties that might explain this fashion trend?

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Clues To Discussion Question:

a) When was the Atomic Bomb first introduced?
What impact does the "A" bomb have today on our daily lives?

b) When did women in America first go to work in large numbers taking over jobs once held by men?
How have women changed the sexual balance in today's labor market?

c) What major economic crisis occurred before the Forties?
What major economic crisis plagues us now?

For You To Do:

An interesting project for you to do, if you are interested in the fashion world, would be to select old family photos, particularly those from the Forties period. Match these with corresponding examples from fashion magazines of today, as has been done here. Identify the family member by name, relationship, age, and nature and date of the event. Make a scrap book from your selections as a project for art or history. This could be an interesting way to "fashion" part of your family history.

Pages 38-42
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Directions: Glue doll and stand on cardboard before cutting.

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